FACTS IN "JIM" PIERCE'S CAREER WITH WHICH OUTCOME OF A CHARGE AGAINST A JUROR.

THEY SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 9.-Governor Hill still persists in his purpose to cust from office, if he can persuade Republican Senators to aid him in his plot, Robert A. Maxwell, the honest and able Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and to put in his place ex-Senator James F. Pierce, of Brooklyn. But this bargain of certain Republicans with and instructed that a new panel be summoned for Governor Hill will not be consummated until the Thursday. people of the State have heard the strongest kind chooses to help turn over the Insurance Department to David B. Hill in order that he may force the wealthy insurance companies to make enormous campaign contributions to the Democratic State Committee he may adopt that course, but the Republican voters of the State, at least, will be informed in advance of the facts of the case.

But there is something far higher than partisan ators in declining to vote for James F. Pierce for Superintendent of the Insurance Department and to intrust him with the supervision of the \$600,000,000 of capital invested in the insurance business in this State. His record excites profound distrust. The Republican Senators who, it it is reported, are thinking of voting "because Jim Pierce is a good fellow," had better examine it, and then think of tioned as having made the "deal" with Governor Hill are: Senator Deane, of Columbia County; Senator Coggeshall, of Utica; Senator Vedder, of Ellicottville: Senator Richardson, of Middletown; Senator Laughlin, of Buffalo; Senator Donaldson, of Ballston Spa; Senator Erwin, of Potsdam, and Senator Emerson, of Warrensburg. They should read carefully Assembly Document No. 65 of 1872. It gives the evidence taken by a committee of the Assembly in relation to charges which had been made against George W. ment. The committee made such a severe report | Newcombe then read an affidavit made by his ellent. after collecting this testimony that Superintendent | denying that he ever knew Mr. Goodnow or ever saw Miller hastily resigned his office. One of the him before the trial began. Mr. Newcombe then went gravest statements made in this report was that Superintendent Miller had examined the Home Insurance Company of New-Haven, and had declared that it had an unimpaired capital of \$500,000 in June, 1870, and that six months later the company had failed, and it was then learned that it was insolvent at the time of Mr. Miller's gravest statements made in this report was that on examination of it. At that time James F. Pierce was a State Senator and also a member of the law firm of Sewell & Pierce, of New-York. The Assembly Committee reported that at the period of this first examination of the company Mr. Pierce was in New-Haven in company with Superintendent Miller at the office of the company, and that afterward Sewell & Pierce received "in curcompany for their legal services, and that Superintendent Miller, contrary to his usual practice,
charged nothing for his examination. Below is
an extract from the report of the investigating
committee, giving a history of that transaction:
On or about the 5th day of June, 1870, the Home
Insurance Company of New-Haven was subjected to a
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members of this jury I I, without any intimation
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morning what would of necessity be the position of
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and not until the the day
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suppose, if instance of the promote of the information that these
suppose, if instance of the promote of the p rency" the large sum of \$5,000 from the insurance and its capital of \$1,00,000 was reduced to \$500.000. Some stype, however, had been taken town this reduction prior to the examination. After making the said examination the examination has reducted by the said examination the superintendent gave certificate which closed by saying: "I believe that it reduction of the stock named will leave an animpart capital of \$500,000." A new pre-dient was cases and the company continued in basiness with its refuced capital of \$500,000 mutil the month of \$500 to the same year, when another examination with the month of \$500,000. The company still continued in basiness with the procure of \$500,000. The company still continued in basine until Desember, 1870, when, after fruitless efforts upon the stockhoiders and additional capital, it passed in the hands of a receiver, who will not be able to put the stockhoiders any thing on their stock, and the great creditors only about 15 per cent of their claims.

time in business, without any assessment call upon stockholders.

The most questionable circumstance, however, connected with this case, and one which gives some ground for suspicion, is the fact of the emptoy minute by the company of Messes, Sewell & Flerce, of New York (who acted also for several other companies in the matter of examination; as their companies in the first examination (testimony, page 213), the visit of Mr. Pierce to New Haven, his presence there at the time of the examination, and the payment to them in currency (testimony, page 213) of 55,000 for "relative and services" (testimony, page 214), and no payment having been made to the supermendent citler for expenses or services on this occasion citler for expenses or services on this cocasion citler for expenses or services on the connected with Mr. Goodnow was anxious to make a statement, although the Judge to ham that it was not the proper beautiful to continuous proper to the confidential relations shown to exist between the parties, lend to show an understanding of some kind between Mr. Miller and Messes, sewell & Pierce.

ie in business, without any assessment call upon

9

The esteem in which Mr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, is held was shown clearly in 1889, when his term expired. A petition for his reappointment, addressed to Governor Hill, was signed, unsolicited by Maxwell, by the officers of every fire and life insurance company in New-York. The wording of the petition shows how high this regard for Mr. Maxwell is among those men who have had business relations with him. It is given below: To His Excellency, David B. Hid, Governor of the

To His Excelency, David in Hill, Governor of the State of New York.

Sir: The undersigned insurance companies doing business in this State respectfully pelition you to reappoint the flow. Robert a, Manwen, present superintendent of the Insurance Department, at the experiment of the Insurance Department in the experiment for the present of the Insurance Department of the Insurance Comprehension of a business so important that it underfies with its contracts of indentunity every other, and had won the good opinion of every company whose signature is berrely afterned, impressing even those manner. ture is more no actached, impressing even those against whom he has decided questions with the conviction that he has been in every way isomet and in no souse a respector of persons. We regard with apprehension any change in this department by the appointment of one less mealing any exercises. petationers an once which should be removed a all considerations sometimes governing political pointments, and one in which qualifications for place, tested as they have been in this instance years of trial, should outweigh in the interests of State and its citizens all others. This petition Your Excellency has been prepared without suggest from Superintendent Maxwell and without his time cate, and without the suggestion, as January to from Superintendent Maxwell and without his knowledge, and without the suggestion or knowledge of any one interested for him, and is, therefore, simply a voluntary act on the part of the undersigned, who are desirons that the State and its cilizens should not lose the services of so faithful and experienced an officer.

When Superintendent Maxwell was informed of the existence of this petition, he wrote to one of

the gentlemen who had signed it: Your very kind letter of the 31st uit, advis-ing me of the good will and confidence felt and ex-pressed toward me as head of the Insurance Depart-ment of the State by those interested in Insurance matters over which I have interested in Insurance ment of the state by those interested in insurance matters over which I have official supervision, is before me and its contents carefully noted. I appreciate and am that fair for this absoluted expression of confidence, for I value the public approval of my official conduct and a cican official record much more than anything else in the world, and it has been my first and constant aim so to manage the affairs of this department as to earn and deserve a reputation for otheral fairness and official integrity. This I conceive to be the best inheritance I can leave to my children, and I reared it as of much more consequence than a continuance in the office I now occupy. Entertaining these feelings, I have carefully and absolutely abstained and shall continue to abstain from any personal intervention or effort on my part seeking to secure a reappointment.

It was runnored here last night that one of the

It was rumored here last night that one of the conditions of Governor Hill's "deal" with the Republican Senators who are aiding him is that "a publican Senators who are adding him is that a clean sweep" shall be made of the thirty-two clerks of the Insurance Department, and that some of the clerkships shall be awarded to the Republicans who thus vote for Pierce. In order that a "clean sweep" can be made it is probable that John B. Riley, the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, will be removed. This will be a slap at Smith M. Weed, since it will be removed John B. Riley managed Weed's canvass for Sanatar here.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Governor Russell, while on his daily Boston, Feb. 9.—Governor Russell, while on his daily ride from his home in Cambridge to the State House this morning, was thrown from his horse, which had become frightened by an electric car on Brattle-st.

THE PLOTAGAINST MAXWELL Old Cambridge. The Governor was wholly uninjured, was on his feet in a moment, and seizing the animal's bridle, succeeded in quieting him. He tach remounted and proceeded to Hoston.

A NEW TRIAL NECESSARY.

JUDGE BENEDICT'S DECISION IN THE SIMMONS

CASE-AN EXCEPTION TAKEN. The charge that William E. Goodnow, Juror No. 11 in the trial of James A. Simmons in the United States Circuit Court, is an old acquaintance of the prisoner's, whether it be true or false, has made a new trial necessury. Judge Benedict yesterday discharged the jury

When Judge Benedict took his sent yesterday mornof a protest in the open Senate from most of the Ing he asked if there was any objection on the part Republican Senators. If any Republican Senator of the defence to proceed with the trial. Richard S. Newcombe, Simmons's lawyer, replied that there was parts not. United States District-Attorney Edward Mitchell, however, said for his side that there was. Mr. Newcombe then objected to the interruption of the trial was for the purpose of imperiting the interest of his

client. To this Mr. Mitchell answered: "I submit that this considerations which will actuate Republican Sen-statement is not made in good faith, in view of the fact that the defendant by this very counsel has, through the public prints, gone to the jury already. mit that his suggestion to the court is an aspersion upon the counsel for the Government that is as gro and uncalled for as it is untrue in fact. The lps of the counsel for the Government have been scaled pending this trial in court, and it is only because the defendant through his connect, has seen fit to go to that jury through the public prints that it is incumbent upon me to move on the minutes and on the affidavits submitted their constituents. The Republican Senators men to withdraw a Jaror, for the reason that there is a manifest necessity for the act, or the ends of justice would otherwise be defeated."

Mr. Mitcheil then read affidavits made by himself, by Charles M. Ward and William P. Cherry. The adiday's of Mr. Ward, the substance of which has been published already, declares that the affiant often saw Goodney and simmons talking together in the building at No. 165 broadway, where both had offices. Mr. Cherry is a stenographer and testified that Goodnow had swort

that he did not know Simmons. Mr. Newcombe then moved that Judge Benedict, by reason of Mr. Mitchell's motion, direct the acquittal Miller, superintendent of the Insurance Depart- of simmons. The court denied this motion and str.

structing the course of justice in the trul of this detanger.

Now, in reference to the communication made by one of the counsel for the defendant to the press on Friday afternoon. It is stated in that letter, and we propose to substantiate it by additivit, that refere a line of that letter was written the District Attorney's office had communicated to at least three premiers of the press that the rousen for the adjournment was because of some irregularity with reference to time of the members of the party, and it was defeared to me that that information thus conveyed to him would be published in the press on the following day. The along the published in the press on the following day. The along the first proposed to the defeared to the published to the press on the following day. The along the published the the public.

incy! And as Your Honor will observe that at least one of the newspapers, without having any reference to this letter, begins in large letters. Have the Jury Been.——1" and then there is an interregation mark and an entire column devoted solely to the informa-tion which the reporter intimates was conveyed to him by the office. Now, there was my justification. Judge Benedict then said: "I am of the opinion

that the facts presented make it necessary to discharge the present Jury from the further con-literation of this case, in order to prevent the defeat of the ends of Justice and to preserve the rights of the people, and also to preserve the rights of the accused to be tried by a Jury every member of which can render a vertile from constraint. It is manifest that the knowledge respecting the statement more by Ward, conveyed to the jury by the publication of the letter of the defendant's counsel, makes it impossible that in the future consideration of this case by the Jury there can be that true independence and foreign of act part of each juror which is necessary to a fair trial of the accused. Here I put an inquiry to the juror, Goodnow, whether he had read the publication in the news-

Mr. Goodnow answered: "I read it." Other juryes

exception we now move for a discharge of states symmons.

Mr. Goodnow was anxious to make a statement, although the Judge told him that it was not the proper place to make it. Finally the puror said: "I would state now that, as a critical, I demand the most thorough investigation: I court it. My answer was on my oath, and I now retterate it: I never saw Mr. simmons nor spoke with him in my life until he was pointed out to me in this room. I never occupied a room on the fourth floor of Mr. Ward's mother's building; I did on the fifth floor for over four years, room in, and there is Mr. Ward's receipt for it. I went in that room on the list of May, Ired, and not previous to that time."

The juriors were then discharged, the Judge again.

to that time."

The jurors were then discharged, the Judge again denying the motion to acquit the defendant, and or derring that the trial of the case continue on Thursday. He also directed that a panel of 150 jury men be summoned for that day.

Mr. Newcombe afterward said that his position was that his Clean has alread, ben placed ones in Jeopard. and could therefore not be treed again. Ar. New combe intends to carry the case to the United States supreme Court if necessary, and may apply to Judge Wallace for a writ of habeas corpus for Simmons to day.

day.

ON TRIAL FOR KILLING A MAN.

THE RESULT OF A TGO VIGOROUS EFFORT TO DEFEND A PEDLER FROM BOYS.

The trial of Jacob Roster, charged with killing Willnam Roman in front of Rocser's bakery, at No. 552 Nieth ave., on June 28, 1890, was begun before Justice Brady in the Court of Over and Terminer yestership The story as told by Roeser himself while on the witness stand yesterday was that on the day in quetion some boys were in front of his shop quarrelling with a pedler. He went out and asked the hoys why they did not leave the man alone, whereupon the Loys attacked him and a friend of his named George Roelling. The latter was stabled under the eye and Roeser was hit several times. He thought that ilonan had a knife. He hit our with a stick which had been used to prop up a window. This stick was about an inch square. Then he went back into the believ, an inch square. Then he went back into the believe and wash the blood from his face and go to see a physician to have the wound dressed.

Pretty soon a policeman came in and asked him if he had hit any one. His friend had told him not to admit that he had his a man with his fat. He had no idea at the time that the man whom he had hit had walked less than two blocks and then died. Several witnesses testified to the prisoner's good character. The case will be insisted this morning and probably a verdict will be brought in before night.

THE RESTAURANT-KEEPER FEELS HURT.

The proprietor of the restaurant at No. 46 West fairly treated in the articles that have been published to cover the advertisements on the cable wall of the restaurant, which adjoins her property. The restaur ant is popular, and the advertisements painted on its walls were not grumbled at by any of the restaurant keeper's neighbors on the street except Mrs. Hoguet, He thinks that he had a right to put the advertise-ments or the wall beside Mrs. Hoguet's house.

CONSULTING ABOUT THE SEA MAIL SERVICE. G. A. Sachse, a director of the Postoffice Department of Germany, and his secretary. A. Petzoid, were in this city vesterday, having returned from a long trip to the West, made to inspect the postal service. They were in consultation yesterday with Assistant Pestmaster Gayler and other officials about the new sea postoffic This will to be established between this city and Bremen and Hamburg in a few months. Under the new arrangement the mails will be assorted on the vessels, and thus much time will be saved in the delivery of

GOVERNOR RUSSELL THROWN FROM HIS HORSE. NOTHING TO DO WITH THE DUNDEE SCHEME.

MISS RUSSELL'S "TIGHTS."

COULD SHE WEAR FLANNELS UNDER THEM

SHE SAYS IT WOULD MAR HER SYMMETRY-THE LEARNED JUDGE TAKES TIME TO

CONSIDER. Miss Lillian Russell drew a large audience in the Superior Court yesterday, and so stald a judicial officer as Jude Freedman acted as general manager of the The gloomy surroundings did not appear to affect Miss Russell in the least. Her blond hair and pretty face were often in close proximity to the bald head of her counsel, "Abe" Hummel, and she laughed and joked with her lawyer as though she considered

The whole controversy which brought her to court arose over a pair of "tights." Miss Russell entered to a contract with James C. Duff on October 14 1567, to appear as the leading lady in the soprano parts of such operas as he should bring out in the large cities throughout the country. The contract was for the scasons of 1887-388 and 1885-39. Miss Russell was to receive \$300 a week and travelling exfor the purpose of receiving any statement from the District-Attorney. Such a proceeding, he believed, until November 1, 1886. The company was then in it was to go to Philadelphia. On the date last men-tioned Miss Russell wrote to Mr. buff that it would be mpossible for her to leave Chicago on Saturday on the way to Philadelphia. She would start on Monday at 10 a. m., she wrote, if he would send her tickets for herself and maid. If Mr. Duff did not send tickets she would start when she pleased, and Mr. Duff could put on her understudy in her place. Duff answered the next day and sent the tickets, not withstanding the fact, as he wrote in his letter, that he had characted a special train to take the company

The company was playing the "Queen's Mate" at this time and Miss Russell appeared in "tights," No further trouble was developed until November 22, inle the company was in Falladelphia, when Misshed that wearing "lights" was causing her to catch cold and injuring her voice. She wrote, in fact, that she would never appear in "tights" again. Her voice, also said, was her prime consideration, as she de pendet upon it emirely for her support, and she would not jespardize it by wearing "tights" any longer. She appested a change in the lines of the opera, so that she She closed the letter by saying that she had been singing so con

Russell objected to wearing "tights," and in his answer to this letter he expressed his surprise.

He called Miss Russell's attention to a conversation which they had when the opera was first discussed Miss Russell, he said the letter, when fold that it would be absolutely cessary for her to wear "tights" in the part which she was to take in the opera, had said that she did said she had shown an eagerness to wear "tights. Mr. Duff requested a reply to this letter. He wanted Miss Russell's views as to what she intended to do. Under date of December 5, Miss Russell answered.

inclosing a certificate from Dr. Charles F. Roberts, of No. 69 East Fifty-fourth st., in which the phy Miss Russell to appear in "tights" again if she wished to preserve her voice. Notwithstanding this certificate, Miss Russell wrote that she would jeopardize her health and run the chances of having f 8300 a week after the company returned to New York, providing she did not have to wear "tights. and refused to accept these terms. At about this time Miss Russell made an agreement with Ru was a witness yesterday, and he said that he first talked with Miss Russed about spring with his company in , 1888. Her contrast with him was agreed 24, 1885, and she was to begin singular at 5 on January 14, 1889. Dail got an injune revent her from singing with any company 8 own, and Miss Russell gave a best 12, 1886, 188

ms own, and Miss kussell gave a book for to indemnity buff for any loss, providing he release her from the injunction order, evidence vectorially consisted mostly of the let-erred to and that of Miss Russell herself. First, I. T. Henry French, Frank W. Sangor and h Aronson were called to the witness stand. If testinol that in their opinion Miss Russell it the mad of her procession as a comic opera

THE SAILORS DEMANDED TOO MUCH. Howard swift and several other snifers shipped on a british bark Frank and Nellie at New brunswick, eva scotia on september 15, 1890, for a six months They stipulated that they should be returned to St. John, N. S. On the voyang to this port the bark came in collision with another vestel, and a likel was tiled against her. The bark was soid by the United states Marshall and the captain offered to pay the men their wares for the actual time of ser ice and to send them to St. John. They refused this offer, and brought suit for their pay for

---AN INJUNCTION AND A RECEIVER REFUSED. Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court yesterday anded down a decision refusing to enjoin A. J. Wright and James S. Gladwin from disposing of any of the property of the firm of A. J. Wright & Co., of Buffalo. The plaintiff was Charles E. Coon, who was a member of the firm of Bateman & Co., which failed not long Justice Patterson also refused to appoint a receiver of the property of the firm of Wright & Co.
The complications upon which the present suit was
founded were brought about by the latenary lathers.
Coop wants the firm of Wright & Co. dissolved, and the
motion for an injunction and a receiver was made in
the dissolution suit.

MARRIAGE MADE HER WILL VOID. Surrogaic Bansom yesterday declared void the will f Virginia F. Kaufman, Jernerly Virginia F. Dillon,

cause it was executed previous to her marriage to fackson Kanfman. She was morried in Georgia to a man manufactured religion is number of years ago. Dillon was an old man and he died not long after the marriage. Mex. Dillon had interited considerable property from her parents and oldfon left a large sum to her. Then she came North and was married to Kaufman, she died before she had changed her will after the second marriage.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Suprame Court Colored Term - Hefrey Van Brunt, P. J., Batten and P. Rrien, J.J. Nos. 57, 31, 32, Suprame Court - Indictor lefters Andrews, J. - Motion calcular, Nos. 1 in 37, railed at 11 orders, Suprame Court Special Total Part I - Before Patterson, J. - Nos. 1350, 1417, 1474, 1514, 1515, 1417, 1485, 1107, 1528.

S1.
ari-Circuit - Part IV - Before Lograham J. - Nos.
ari-S - Hari (10) 1, 800 b; 2711, 2702, cash 2851,
2853, 2850, 1502, 1502, 2760, 2760, 12760, 185145,
2716, 1260, 2747, 1253, 2846, 5176, 185145,
2270, 2760, 2850, 1250, 2772, 2588, 2713,
2851, 2072, 2718, 2723, 16015, 2755, 2684,
3681, 2088, 2680, 2650,
Market S1. Disk, 2084, 2083, 2083, 2060.
Surrigate's Corr. Ectors Ransom, S. Mosten calendar20 a. n. for products. Wills of Airxander Schussel, Jarob
mentins, Calmarine Quina, A. D. McKripin, Hedges Mema, Joan A. Coca, Margaret McCann, J. W. Bende, and
massel, 10 a. m., Samon Phillips, Jacob Dillinan and
mes Effect, 10, 30 a. m. Corres Ede 10 a. n., Samon Phillips, Jucob Dillman and Superior Court-General Term-Beture Sedgwick, C. J., Frana and Bugro, JJ. - Nos. 19, 32, 11, 38, 21, Superior Court-Special Term-Beture Prevention, J. - Nos. 41, 67, 625, 685, 612, 610, 613, 630, 505, 647, Superior Court-Trial Term-Part I - Beter McAdam, J. - Nos. 385, 806.

Court-Trial Term-Parts II and III-Adjourned the term. Common Piens-General Term-Adjourned until February Common Pleas-Special Term-Before Pryor, J.-Nos. 4,

0. Golder v. Schrift Trum-Part I - Before Daly, C. J.—
Common Picas-Trial Trum-Part I - Before Daly, C. J.—
Nos. 2. 533, 577, 479, 586, 397, 567, 491, 589, 592,
593, 594, 836, 993, 512, 515, 519, 282, 522, 526, 527,
455, 411, 82, 230, 537, 559, 470, 323, 73.
Common Picas-Trial Trum-Part III—Before Allen, J.—
Common Picas-Trial Trum-Part III—Before Bookstaver,
Louise Sent Trom Part I.
Louise Sent Trom Part I. -tuses sent from Part I.
City Court-special Term-Before McCarthy, J.-Motions.
City Court-Trial Term-Part I-Before McGown, J.-

Nos. 2358, 1948, 1287, 2017, 2271, 2423, 1022, 2521, 2533, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2532, 2533, 2535, 2

2830.

17 Court - Frist Term - Part II - Before Ehrlich.
2019, 1499, 1438, 1789, 1839, 2693, 1891,
1925, 1817, 1785, 2603, 1939, 2653, 2051,
2116, 1816, 824, 1397, 1141, 1854, 4737, 2046, 5,
7 Centr - Frist Term - Part III - Before Newton,
1039, 3285, 2415, 1003, 1765, 2025, 1772.

ry Court-Trial Term. Part IV-Reine Van Wyck, J. Part. 2197, 2218, 2222, 2232, 2238, 2244, 2448, 2544, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2550, 2560 2561, 250 2503, 2064, 2505, 2505, 2505, Court of General Nessions Part I-Before Cowing, J and Assistant District Attorney Semple. Nos. 1 to 42, b sive. Court of General Sessions-Part II-Before Smyth, E. I Assistant District-Attorney Weeks-Nos. I to 14, in

SHALL THE WOMEN BE ORDAINED?

THE PRESBYTERY STILL UNDECIDED WHETHER TO MAKE THEM DEACONESSES-DR-WYLIE ACCEPTS THE CALL TO THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

The Presbylery of New-York spent another hour yesterday in the Scotch Church wrestling with the Balance net or ledger assets....... knotty question which the General Assembly has propounded: "Shail there he descousses !" Several propounded: "Shail there be desconesses!" Several speeches for, and an equal number against the overture were made, and then the discussion was cut short by a motion that the reports of the committee be referred back to them to see if a more satisfactory result could got be reached. The motion prevailed and the men who made and seconded the motion were added to the committee.

Adding for accrued interest market values of bonds above cost, deferred premiums, &c., \$1,438,613.40, the gross assets December 31, 1890, were \$58,717,707.44, proposed to the reports of the committee of the cost of

added to the committee.

Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the chairman of the committee. pr. G. W. F. Birch, the chairman of the committee, spoke in favor of the majority report, which opposes the creation or re-establishment of the office of deaconess. He said that it was not a question of expediency nor of sentiment. He spoke eloquently in hehalf of woman's work, but said that this was not in the question at issue; the question is, shall the General Assembly constitute an order which was not in the Apstolic Church, and is a warranted by the the Apostolic Church, and is a warranted by the Dr. Shiland favored the relies by report, which For interest and rents... New Testement?

opposed committing the Church to the datement that there were dearenesses in the Apon the Church, but urged the establishment of the order now. Dr. H. B. Elliott did not like either report. The Rev. W. T. Elsing, of the DeWill Memorial Church, favored onesses. Dr. W. W. Page was in doubt what was meant by the reports. President T. S. Hastings, of the Union Theological Seminary, who said that he is a Presbyterian by birth, education, conviction, tasteand feeling," made a strong argument in behalf of the

Dr. E. N. White, secretary of the Board of Church Erection, moved a reference of both reports to the original committee. Dr. George Alexander seconded the motion. After it was adopted they were added to committee. The discussion will be resumed in

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylle, for five years pasto of the Knox Presbyterian Church, in East Seven second st., asked permission to resign his charge, order that he might accept the pastorate of the Scott-Church. Esters from the Knox Church, speak in Rid praise of Dr. Wyhe's work, and with regret that sister church, weathy, influential and prosperous should covet the man who was needed so much i the uptown church; still, the Libbs says, "Covet earnestly the best gifts," and the Sc toh Church, sald carnestly the best Sitts, and the St to taken, as one of the speakers, is following scripture. The new rail promises ir. Wylio a silary of \$5,000. The eviding of March 1 was uxed upon as the date of the intensity of the standardon, and the following appointments were made: The Moderntor, Dr. A. H. Harshaw, presiding, Dr. George Alexander, to preach the sounce, Dr. B. F. Sample, alternate; Dr. John Hall, to charge the pastor; Dr. J. F. Elinwood, alternate Dr. T. L. Charge the pastor; Dr. A. L. Filinwood, alternate Dr. T. L. Charge the pastor; Dr. A. R. Karg, alternate.

MR. NICOLL CRITICISED BY THE JUDGE.

RECORDER SMYTH STRONGLY DISAGREES WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Recorder Smyth has for a long time been a warn slend of District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, and the evere things the former said about the latter from ie bench in the Court of General sessions vesterts se none of their weight from this fact. The caus iminals untried written by Mr. Nicoll and published hing a disorderly house at No. 130 West Third at. He havyer, Edmund E. Price, asked Recorder Smyth is

ourt has been engaged in trying trivial esterday that this court could not dispuse of the criminal business of this county unless the Lerislature

Earlier in the day the other two judges who are ow sitting in General sessions, Judges Martine and taken by the District Attorney in another case. Martine had raised the hall of George Houghton, who

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY'S OLD WATER TANK A letter was sent to President Wilson, of the Board of Health, vesterday, declaring that malaria was caused by the water in the big iron tank which nearly fill the building No. 25 Centre st. The complaint will be meastigated. Unused water has filled that tank for

The tank was built by the Manhattan Company which was chartered by the State Legislature in 1799 At that time Aaron Burr and his political associates wished to establish a bank in opposition to the banks which were under the control of Alexander Hamilton and his friends. Earr resorted to a trick and caused the passage of an act to charter a company with a apital of \$2,000,000, to supply water to the city of tedia trade and to establish a bank. The hank of the Manhattan Company became a permanent and useful institution, but the business of supplying water went no further than the creation of the tank, which has been kept full of water in order to comply with the terms of the bank's charter.

It is not likely that the Health Board will try to wreck the bank by declaring the tank a nuisance.

....

It was gratifying to many in the Appraiser's Store to read the Washington dispatch in The Pribline which said that the accuracy of the polariscope readings at this port had been practically established. The dispatch contained a portion of the report on sugar tests made by O. H. Tittman, head of the weights and measures branch of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey. The friends of Dr. Edward Sherer be fleve that this report is a complete exoncation of the charges that he was incompetent, or discriminated against the sugar importers of Boston, Philadelphia and Caltimore when he was in charge of the testing of sugar at the Appraiser's stores. He is now cleament at the laboratory. A well-known official said yester-day that the examination by Mr. Tufman was conducted with thorougeness and impartiality. From the report it was apparent that at the laboratory at the Appraiser's states the me... is and stundards in use were the same as those generally employed in the conmercial work of testing sugars. It conclusively showed that at this port the deviation from the transtandard of accuracy was much less than at Boston and Philadelphia.

BUTING PRIZE FOWLS AT THE POULTRY SHOW. The poultry show at the Madison Square Garden | holder-1 was reopened at 10 a. m. yesterday, and in spite of the nastiness of the weather the exhibition was welldisplay, as the conditions are that the fowls shall remain on exhibition until after the close of the show. In many cases fancy prices have been obtained, and the breeders who were at first dissatisfied with the abolition of the score-card system of judging, are begipning to realize that fanciers when purchasing are disposed to reis on the con indement as to the value of the fowls, regardless as to whether they have won prizes or not. An indication of the ruling prices is found in the purchase of ten black-red game fowls by A. E. Blanck, of Johnstown, N. Y., for \$500.

The show will close at 10 p. m. to morrow.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

The year 1800 completed forty-five years of service by How great that service this company to its constituency. How great that service has been and how great an one is still in progress may be seen from this summary :

.. 477,254,373.58 down nts Surnerd policies..... 20,038 184.43

48,512,732.50 Div.dends Total paid to policy holders

Adding for accrued interest market values of bonds

\$40,304,149.47. This work has been done at a ratio of expense of man

.81,410,575.33 3,029,655,49 369,410.61 Balance profit and loss ... 97.815,041.48 Total Income

During the year it paid out: For claims by death and matured endowments #4,224,503.65 Surplus returned to policy hold-Lapsed and surrendered policies. 491,796.90

Total paid policy holders. ..\$5,533,592.34 anniers' fees, printing, advertising, legal, real estate, and all other expenses of man-292,586.24 \$6,858,788.63

Leaving a balance of \$050,252.80 to be carried to the increase of net or ledger assets. INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: INTEREST AND RENTS.

RENTS.

The interest income shows a natural increase over the provious year. The reats have diminished in volume, bloom not in percentage by reason of the continued sale of real estate, the funds from which pass into interest-bearing estate, which, during the year of site and reinvestige estaticies, which, during the year of site and reinvestiges. nt, affect the item of accrued interest more than that f interest received. It is a satisfaction to us to learn that another company

It is a salistaction to us to learn that another company
one of the largest in New England is seriously considoring the reduction of the rate of interest assumed in its
aicutations from 4 per cent, to 3 per cent, thus pracically indesing the line action of this company in 1882,
a which we have hitherts stood alone. Each years excenture increases our satisfaction at having taken so imoritant a stole of as early a date and before its necessity a step at se early a date and before its necessity PROFIT AND LOSS.

During 1800 the company completed sales of three pieces of real estate at a loss of \$5.719.20 on its cost, and of forty-me pieces at a profit of \$207,147.17 over cost, a het-ium of \$101,417.07. From the sale and exchange of securities and from sundry sources it made a further profit of \$77,592.64, making a total profit of \$369,410.61. REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

During the year 1850 we made completed sales of properties that had cost us under foreclosure \$1.041,187.77 for \$1.302,003.74, a gain over cost of \$203.417.97.

In the aggregate the company has sold of such foreclosed property, arquired at various times, an amount which has optity, acquired at validas times, an all a gain over cost at it \$0.161.502.02 for \$10.469,798.54, a gain over cost +1.307,803.02. This statement includes all sales the closing out properties or not; but no profit is credand until the entire property taken in any case has been and or enough of it said to cover the cost of the whole a which case subsequent sales are credited to profit. In

the company's office building, is \$7.602,805.54.

and matured and paid during th there ought to be more judges of this court, but I year bands costing said;002.50, and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and naturely and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and naturely and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and naturely and have gurchased bends year bands of this court is abundantly able to do the crim, and naturely and have gurchased bends stands at a cost of still, 155, 163, 04. Their high clearance is evidenced by their silet shifts and have gurchased bends stands at a cost of still, 155, 163, 04. Their high clearance is evidenced by their silet shifts and have gurchased bends stands at a cost of still the court is abundantly able to do the crim, and the court is a substant and the court is abundantly able to do the crim.

REAL ESTATE LOANS. During the year loans to the amount of \$4.881,622 39 have been park and loans have been made amounting to This class of Loans now amounts to

MORTALITY.

The general death rate of 1890 was considerably in-creased by the prevalence of Winter epidemics, and we did not wholly escape their effects. But our mortality has a safety of the constant en well within the expectation, giving us a saving on

abular cost of about \$410,000.

It seems proper to point out to our members that in report of the dusta is used we are pursuing what is fast seeming by comparing a very conservative course, and me which will give them an increasing relative advantage as his property. in the cost of their insurance. We spare no pains to secure the most competent medical examiners, who are wholly in our interest and in the closest confidential relations. Our standard of selection is high and rigidly maintained. ambition for great quantity is not such as to lead us a cover the globe with our agencies, thus exposing our-cives to a loss harm not always well known, leaving the chetten of foreign rises to be made without the possi-ality of effective routed, and necessitating the permanent deposit with foreign governments of a great and growing proportion of the assets held for common protection. We believe that these things must unfavorably affect the cost of insurance in the long run, and that the administrative duties imposed by the principle of unituality are best dis-charged by a restriction of the business to our own country. where the herard is thoroughly known, where we can fully control selection of risks and retain complete and uncon-barrassed control of the resources with which we must meet

The ratio of expenses of names ment to income for 1890 was 2.37 per cent. As assisted 293 in 1880, a seduction of over six feaths of 1 per cent from a ratio which was lower than that of any other company and not one-half

that of our greatest competitors.

Economy is a modest quality. It does not dazzle the imagination with the gilter of its effects. It quietly neurologists the charge into great fruitfulness; but it is suggestive of restrained and calculated effort rather than of gratice of restrained and calculate the united without ordinated ambition which drawps so widely as to compel the use of all possible means retardless of their cost. Magnitude of operations and boldness of enterprise are today chief attractions constantly dwell upon by most of the grat companies to win the applicate of an enterprising public, regardless of their unprecedented and engrance expense. The sober way is for the moment merchans expense. The sober way is for the moment inscripted with the majority for its want of brilliancy. But the truth never changes to suit our moods or ambi-tions. Security being a sured, the thing of chief impor-tances are the security being a sured, the thing of chief impor-

one to the policy holder is the individual yearly of policy. He is the man that pays the expenses. s policy. He is the man that pays the expenses. His emiums pay the lower and expenses and furnish the inested assets that earn the interest. No one clse is doing for him. Many of the companies that a few years ago for him. Many of the expenses out of every \$100 of on, only \$10 to \$15 for expenses out of every \$100 of emission and interest, are to-day taking from \$20 to \$25 all for the race for magnitude. That extra \$10 or \$15 or expenses out of every \$100 comes also out of the pointy ides. What is magnified to him that he should so dearly ay for it? It makes his policy no more secure; it does and to whom does the management of a mutual company

owe a duty that should control all its methods, it not to those who already and solely compose it—its present policy

We have been and still are held up to discredit by the was reopened at 10 a. m. yesterday, and in spite of the nastiness of the weather the exhibition was well attended during the afternoon and evening. The show has now become, as was intended it should, a vast mart for the sale of highly bred fowls for breeding purposes, and large sales are being made constantly. These do not affect the character of the diplay, as the conditions are that the fowls shall remain on exhibition until affer the close of the show. noiders for \$153,000,000 that they should pay an extra and heavy cost for 15?

We are giving insurance to our present members at the lowest cost attainable to-day-lower on the average and as to the whole bed; than any other company; we are taking on new least reast which make it profitable to precompared on the policy holders; we are taking it on faster than the old
that a
going off, humanly speaking, the perpetuity of the company at its present rate of prospersis increase is secure.
We count all that the only true and enduring success in

management, and a review of our yearly operations of one of no mean proportion

EFFECT ON AGENTS. By far the largest item of the expense account, the thing in it which costs the policy holder most, is the compensation to agents, who are engaged in the business sta-means of livelihood and to whom, therefore, every increas-in commissions by a rival company is a powerful incentive to change their connection and a source of discontent if they do not so change. The company which pays the highest commission will draw to it at last all the agents who care only for the commission and nothing for what becomes of their customer afterward. It w becomes of their customer afterward. It will get most of the new men entering upon agency work and who have not yet learned that the higher their own pay the less the dividends to their policy holders and the less permanently

desirable the company. We have seen our rivels advancing commissions and allowances of every sort, from two to three times more than we could pay without cutting our dividends, and devising plans for postponing all dividends from ten to twenty years, and a speculative system of forfeitures to cover up ap uses and supply profits, and so taking away many gents and keeping away many more that would have come

We have not an efficient agent who has not been tempted to leave us for higher pay, and who has not stayed with us at a sacrifice for the time being. They have preferred to remain because they have shared in our conviction that this should be a policy-holders' company, and have not been willing for a price to offer the public that which they could not themselves believe in, at a cost which they knew could not be justified. Against the temptation of speculations, rebates, and every extravagance of competining fight, and they deserve the respect of our members and its cordial co-operation in the greater opportunity which lies before them.

We desire to extend to all who need them the same benefits upon the same terms which, through forty-dra-years, have made this company a conspicuous exponent of the singular value to American homes of pure life surance. Our ability to serve was never so great, our ground never before so certain. We ask every member use actively his influence with those whose families need protection, to the end that we may widen our us fulness, not only without increase of cost in so doing, but in a way which shall tend to tenefit present policy holders as

THE CALL FOR REPORMS

Apropos of these matters, it is of the highest interest to note that some of the sever-st critics of our conservative course and most strenuous workers for a great volume of new business are now trying to secure concerted setting to orm the methods by which they have worked their its. The significance of this is far-reaching. Unresults. fortunately for the success of such a purpose, they abase fortunately for the success of such a purpose, they among none of the ambitions which led to the vicious methods and which compel their use until a more conservative standard of success shall be accepted.

Meantime, it is a profound satisfaction to know that their every step in reform must lead back to the ground we

have persistently held and hold to-day without need of change.

change.

STANVING OF THE COMPANY.

On the 31st December, 1890, this company had in force 64.147 policies, insuring \$153,234.742. Its gross assets on that day were \$58,747.707.44. Its liabilities were \$53,175,707.25. Its surplus was \$5,572,000.19, an increase during the year of \$401,823.58.

An examination of the schedule of assets and their increase during the year of \$401,823.58.

ome leaves nothing to be said for their high character.

The liabilities are computed upon a higher standard of olivency than that used by any other company or by any of the State Departments. They calculate upon a basis which assumes the earning of a per cent annual interest. Our business up to 1882 was written upon the same assumption. That written since 1882 is upon the assumption of only 3 per cent interest. Our liabilities are computed accordingly, and are therefore much higher than if computed on the assumption of 4 per cent throughout; in which case our surplus would be considerably over \$6,000,000. There is no stock to own or control the surplus

A mutual life insurance company is a co-operative effort by its members to secure for their families the necessary huancial protection against the loss of the husband and ather. The essential elements of its success are securit, quity, lovalty to true purpose, prudence and economy. I success is a maximum of family protection at a minimum. By these things we stand to be judged. By them all must, sooner or lat JACOB L. GREENE, President mitted.

B. A. HAGGIN SERIOUSLY 1LL.

SEVERE ATTACKS OF SCARLET FEVER, GASTRITIS AND NEURITIS. Since the middle of November Ben All Haggin has

been extremely iii. Returning from Chicago at about that time he took to his bed with malignant scarles fever, and did not leave his room for a month. shortly before Christmas he was up, but after three days was down with gastritis, which led to neuritis, and from the latter disease he is now suffering. His door bell is muffled and none but the most intimate friends can gain access to the house.

His father, J. B. Haggin, has been with him almost

constantly, but at present is absent, having been summoned westward on business of the greatest importance. His return is expected before the end of the week, and the sick man's wife and children will arrive from Europe in a few days. Mr. Haggan's condition, while precarious, is by no means hopeless. His recovery is confidently looked for by his physicians, but it will be slow. They do not expect to see him out for several months.

LOST THEIR MONEY IN THE POOL ROOMS.

FORTY FIVE ROLLS OF CLOTH STOLEN BY BOYS WHO WANTED TO " PLAY THE RACES." Detective Sergeants Reap and Wade saw a youth

go into a pawn shop in Third-ave, on Wednesday and leave a roll of new cloth there. Suspecting that the cloth had been stolen, they followed him to his home, at No. 360 Third-ave., and learned that he was Edward M. Smith, eighteen years old. Later they saw him in company with a youth of the same age, who was ascertained to be James Albert, living at No. 251 East Thirtieth-st., and employed in the store of William B. Roe, importer of cloth at No. 66 West Twenty third-st. The detectives talked with Mr. Roe in his store on saturday. He did not know that he had been robbed until he went to the pawn-shop with the detectives and looked at the cloth which had been left there by Smith. By means of trademarks Mr. Roe identified the cloth

Smith and Albert were arrested on Sunday and locked up at Police Headquarters. They made confessions to Inspector Byrnes yesterday. Albert had a key to his employer's store, and knew the combination to one of the safes, in which was kept rolls of valuable cloth. Since May, 1890, when he began to steal, he had made occasional visits to the store at night, and had carried away rolls of cloth, which he gave to Smith to pawn. Smith told where he had pawned the cloth, We and yesterday afternoon the detectives found forty-five and yesterday afternoon the detectives found noted and rolls of it, valued at \$2,000, in various pawn shops. Smith and Albert had divided the money thus obtained and lost it in post-rooms. They said they had become partners in theft in order to get money to "play the races," expecting to redeem the cloth when they won back the money which they had lost. Albert had been in the employ of Mr. Ree for four years.

At the Jefferson Market Folice Coart resterday the prisoners were remanded until to-day, when they will be arraigned on the charge of grand larceny.

TO LECTURE ON SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. Henry A. Clapp, the musical and dramatic critic of The Boston Daily Advertiser," is about to begin the delivery in New-York drawing-rooms of a series of lectures on "Shakespeare's Plays." The subjects. dates and places of delivery are as follows: "Romeo and Juliet," Thursday evening, February 12, at J. H. Dunham's, No. 37 East Thirty sixth-st.; "Henry IV." Friday, February 20, at Mrs. William T. Blodgett's, No. 24 West Twelfth-st.; "Hamlet," Thursday even ing, February 26, at the Misses Cooper's, No. 113 East Twenty-first-st.; "King Lear" (Part I), Friday, Marca 6, at Mrs. Lonis C. Tiffany's, No. 7 East Seventy-second-st.; "King Lear" (Part II), Friday, Marca 18, at Mrs. Richard Morthner's, No. 4 Washington Square North; "A Winter's Tale," Thursday, March 19, at Mrs. Forbes-Leith's, No. 40 Park-ave.

NON PARTISAN TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

At a regular meeting of the First Non-Partson Weman's Christian Temperance Union, held at the Broadway Tabernacie yesterday morning, it was decided to admit associate members upon the payment of an annual fee of \$1. A musical and literary enteriminment for the benefit of the association will be given at the house of Mes. J. C. Mitenell, No. 55 West Tairty-third-st. on Tuesday evening, February 24. The programme will be an unusually entertaining one, and will include plane, violin, guitar and 'celle soles, recitations and music by a string quartet made up of two members of the Lucies' Orche tra, assisted by two male amateurs. Tickets for the musicale at 50 cents each may be obtained from either Miss E. H. Fairman, corresponding secretary, at the Hotel Gladstene, Broadway and Fifty-minth-st., or from Mrs. Mitcaell.

WILL THE SURFACE RAILWAYS COMPLY! Commissioner Beattle sent a circular to the pred-dents of the New-York surface railroads yesterday asking them if they would agree to the recent propo-sition of President Thompson, of the Broadway line,

for the removal of snow and ice on trucks carried over the railroad tracks. Mr. Thompson offered the use of the company's tracks for the purpose. If the other companies will agree to this plan Mr. Beattle thinks that a system may be established which will make the removal of snow and ice easy during the rest of the winter in all parts of the city reached by railrod